



"To thine own self be true, and it must follow,

as the night the day, thou canst not then be false to any man." SALT,

BY ROBERT YOUNG.

WALHALLA, S. C., FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1868.

POETRY.

Leaf by Leaf the Roses Fall.

Leaf by leaf the roses fall,
Drop by drop the springs run dry;
One by one, beyond recall,
Summer beauties fade and die;
But the roses bloom again,
And the spring will gush anew,
In the pleasant April rain,
And the summer sun and dew.
So, in hours of deepest gloom,
When the springs of gladness fail,
And the roses in the bloom
Drop like maidens wan and pale,
We shall find some hope that lies
Like a silent gem apart,
Hidden far from careless eyes
In the garden of the heart.
Some sweet hope to gladness wed,
That will spread afresh and new,
When Crisis, winter shall have fled,
Giving place to rain and dew—
Some sweet hope that breathes of spring
Through the weary, weary time,
Budding forth its blossoming
In the Spirit's glorious clime.

POLITICAL.

[From the Charleston Mercury.]

Mr. Chase and the South.

But what will be the effect on the South of the election of Mr. Chase to the Presidency?

In a letter defending himself against the Radical aspersions against him during the late impeachment of the President, he concludes as follows:

What the developments of the future may be I know not. I neither expect nor desire to be a candidate for office again. It would, however, gratify me exceedingly if the Democratic party would take ground which would assure the party against all attempts to subvert the principle of universal suffrage established in eight, and to be established in all of the Southern constitutions. Then, I think, the future of the great cause—for which I have labored so long—would be secure, and I should not regret my absence from political labors.

SALMON P. CHASE.

The Washington correspondent of the "New York Times" gives Mr. Chase's position more at length. It says:

First, then, the Chief Justice insists upon making his own platform. He will not be a candidate upon any other. He says he can change his party, perhaps, but not his principles. Hence, if the Democratic nomination is accompanied with an exposition of principles at variance with his well-known views on suffrage, finance and reconstruction, he cannot accept it. His position, in brief, I understand to be this: Reconstruction must be accepted as an accomplished fact; suffrage, in the reconstructed States, universal or impartial, must also be held to be an irreversible fact; the credit of the government must be maintained in good faith, its contracts carried out in letter and spirit; specie payments resumed at an early day, and the National Bank system protected. These are the leading points which he demands shall be conceded to him, and if conceded, what will the Democratic party have left to fight for? But, on the other hand, he is not without some material which, while he does not regard it in the light of a concession to the Democracy, yet affords a common ground upon which it so happens they can mutually stand. This consists of two ideas—universal amnesty (compensated for by universal suffrage) and opposition to the military element of reconstruction, especially in its assumption of judicial powers. He would restore the Southern States to their positions in the Union at the earliest possible time, and give them once more the sovereign control of their own affairs subject only to the changes of condition wrought by the war. He thinks the Democratic party are bound to be defeated, unless they accept the results of the war in good faith, which includes reconstruction, of course, and cease fighting over settled issues.

"The great cause" for which Mr. Chase "has labored so long"—is negro freedom and negro equality. These are carried out by the Reconstruction laws of his party, in the negro constitutions and negro governments about to be enforced by the bayonet over the South. In these constitutions no man is allowed to vote at elections, who does not swear to support negro equality and never to attempt to subvert it. It is true, we see it stated that Mr. Chase is in favor of leaving hereafter the question of suffrage with the States. Of course he will do this—after his reconstruction policy is completed, and the negro constitutions are put over the Southern States; for by them the Southern State governments are put into the hands of the negroes. With the exclusion of the white voters, these constitutions provide for, and their own numerical power, negro supremacy will be a fixed fact in at least one-half of the Southern

States; and with Mr. Chase for our President to uphold "the great cause" for which he has "labored so long"—what chance will there be of the white race of the South reforming their governments and ruling themselves?

Compared with this question of self-rule, all other questions with the white race of the South are absolutely insignificant. To Africanize—mongrelize the South, has been the one great leading policy of the Radical party for the last three years. For this, they have trampled on the constitution—set up military despotism over the South—wrested his executive power from the President—arrested the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, and finally impeached the President. They have failed,—failed in the elections in the Northern States, and failed in their efforts of impeachment; and now, after all their failures, their policy is to be lifted up and made triumphant by the election of Chief Justice Chase to the Presidency of the United States by the Democratic party.

The ground on which the Democratic party is to accomplish this feat, is exposed by the "World." It says:

"What is once established can be upturned only by some positive action. It is too evident for argument that negro suffrage cannot be uprooted by the Federal Government, even under Democratic control. If the Democratic party makes any declaration on this subject in the approaching National Convention, it can only affirm the principle that the Federal Government has no constitutional right to prescribe the rules of suffrage in a State."

"Can be upturned only by positive action!" Certainly, nothing can be changed but by "positive action." The positive action by which the Radicals began their revolutionary reconstruction policy towards the Southern States, was by rejecting their Representatives from Congress. Cannot the Democratic party by a kindred "positive action" admit them into Congress?

"Negro suffrage cannot be uprooted by the Federal Government even under Democratic rule." Why not? According to the standing declarations of the "World" for the last two years negro suffrage was wrongfully and unconstitutionally forced into existence over the South by the Federal Government,—why cannot the Federal Government "uproot" it? If the constitution is overthrown, is it not the most solemn duty of all the administrators of the Government to restore it? If the whole fabric of government which the constitution establishes is perverted, and a revolutionary element is introduced fatal to its peace or stability as a free government—ought it not to be crushed out? Can a free government be preserved on any other principle? But the white people of the Southern States neither ask nor expect the "Federal Government to uproot" negro suffrage in their States. Withdraw your troops and leave us to ourselves. Is it "too evident for argument" that the Democratic party, in control of the government of the United States, cannot do this?

The "World" says, "if the Democratic party makes any declaration on the subject in the approaching National Convention, it can only affirm the principle that the Federal Government has no constitutional right to prescribe rules of suffrage in a State. But the Federal Government has prescribed rules of suffrage in the Southern States. It is not the duty of all who are faithful to the constitution to upset this usurpation? If it affected only these States,—a wrong that the Federal Government has done, these States have a right to require the Federal Government to undo. But negro suffrage does not affect the Southern States alone. It affects all the States, and the Government of the United States, in the vital matter of its constituency. It introduces negroes, Chinese, and all other races, into a participation of the elective franchise. And is it not the right and the duty of both branches of Congress to inquire, before they admit a representative to a seat in Congress, whether he has been elected, not only by a majority, but by a far higher qualification—a constitutional constituency? The former qualification, affects the Representative and the people of his congressional district;—but the latter affects the whole government, and all the people of the United States, in the vital matter of liberty and free government itself. Shall a representative be rejected from his seat, on account of a few fraudulent votes; and shall he be admitted, although he comes by a constituency unconstitutionally created and forced upon States by a revolutionary tyranny which assimilates them to the mongrel despotisms of Mexico and South America? We beg leave therefore to suggest that the Democratic party at the approaching National Convention—can and ought to do more than only affirm the principle that the Federal Government has no constitutional right to prescribe rules of suffrage in a State." Such an affirmation, in the face of existing circumstances, will be

worse than silence. It will simply be an endorsement of Mr. Chase, an adhesion to the Radical reconstruction policy,—and an abandonment of the constitution and the South. Where it will leave the Democratic party, we will consider in our next issue.

Presidential Canvass in South Carolina.

On the Fourth of July next, the national Democratic party will meet in Convention to nominate a candidate for the Presidency, and to present a declaration of principles.

After this has been done, then the issue with radicalism will be joined, and our work put before us.

We hope that the united Democracy of the State will then go to work, from Oconee to Charleston, and from Abbeville to Horry.—The most important issue that has ever yet been before the country, will be presented.—It is not only to be considered, whether the South shall be redeemed, but whether, on this continent, free institutions shall prevail, or not—whether we shall have a Constitutional ruler, or a military despot.

Here, in South Carolina, the issue is specially important to us. To carry the State for the Democratic nominee, which ought to be our earnest object, we must go to work, and to work in a practical, business-like, common sense way. In this vital tournament with radicalism, no carpet knight will win the day. In this political struggle, no kid-glove politician will effect the object in view. We shall need earnest working men on the political field. We shall require men who will take their coats off, roll up their sleeves, and work from day to day—with the pen, work with the voice, work with their influence, work in every legitimate way.

Nor must we disdain to get the colored vote, if we can. As for ourselves, we shall not decline the honest conservative colored man's aid, when, invested as he has been with the right to vote, he comes forward and offers to help us to save the Commonwealth. To win in the coming fight, we must accept every recruit we can get.

But let it not be assumed that we propose to secure the colored voter by any means inconsistent with our own principles or his interests. The negro votes. We may not like it. The negro, nevertheless, does vote, and this fact we cannot ignore. Now, that philosophy is the best, which bravely looks events in the face, and accepts, with equanimity, that which is hence, in view of surrounding circumstances, we advocate the policy of winning the colored man's vote for his own interests, and our own interests. And this, we conceive, is one of the most important objects in view. Vote the colored man, for you vote him for your own benefit, and you vote him a future for his own race.

Let the colored man understand, for it is the truth, that when he votes and ties himself to radicalism, he degrades his own down, but that when he attaches himself to the Democratic party he has put himself in the direction of the true interests of his people.—He lives with Democracy, but with radicalism he prepares, as a race, to die.

[Phanix.

To the Democratic Clubs of South Carolina.

The General Executive Committee appointed by the Convention held here in April last, beg to lay before the Democratic Clubs which they represent the following statement:

On the second Monday of this month, a Convention met here, in which—Districts of the State were represented. The first action taken by that Convention, was to appoint a committee to confer with the undersigned, members of the State Central Executive Committee, with a view of reconciling if possible those differences which had unhappily arisen in the State. We met this committee, in a full and free conference, and, after this interchange of views, we submitted the following proposition as an equitable and amicable adjustment of all the questions which threatened to produce dissension among the Democracy of the State:

"The Central Executive Committee, having been invited to a conference by the Convention now assembled here, and being most solicitous to secure harmony in the State, beg leave to submit to the Conference Committee now in session the following basis of union, namely: That the Convention proceed to the nomination of delegates to the National Democratic Convention at New York, to fill up the delegation of the State. And the Executive Committee pledge themselves to use all their efforts to have these nominations confirmed by all the organizations represented by the said Committee. The Executive Committee further recommend, that an Executive Committee be appointed by this Convention to act with that selected by the Convention in April last; and that, in the opinion of this Committee of Conference, it is advisable that the two Executive Committees should be consolidated at the earliest moment possible."

This proposition met the unanimous ap-

proval of the Committee of Conference, and was ratified by the Convention with the same unanimity. It is now submitted to the Democratic Clubs, represented by the Executive Committee, with an earnest hope that it will receive their hearty and cordial endorsement. This action, on their part, is all that is needed to secure full and perfect accord throughout the State—an object of paramount importance to us all. It will be observed that the Executive Committee have not assumed to themselves the right or the power to make an unconditional agreement. They only propose a plan, which, in their judgment, will be productive of the happiest results, and which they venture to urge the Democratic Clubs to adopt and ratify.

The Committee cannot close without expressing, in the most emphatic manner, their sense of the spirit of conciliation and the earnest desire for harmony, which marked the conduct of the late Convention; and they beg to invoke, on the part of those whom they represent, a like manifestation of the same laudable spirit. We appeal confidently to the Democratic Clubs to meet promptly the profers of peace and union held out to them, in full assurance that such action on their part will place the State in its proper position—one of perfect harmony and cordial co-operation between all sections. Respectfully—

WADE HAMPTON,
J. P. THOMAS,
F. W. MCMASTER,
JOSEPH DAN. POPE,
S. MCGOWAN,
W. M. SHANNON,
S. P. HAMILTON,
Committee.

George H. Pendleton.

From a biographical sketch of this gentleman, written by Edward A. Pollard and published in the Baltimore "Southern Home Journal," we learn that he was born in Cincinnati in the year 1825. The writer says:

"This remarkable man, Mr. Pendleton has none of that coarseness or excess usually attributed to the Western politician. His appearance is singularly cultivated; his dress, decorous and becoming; he suggests recollections of the old school gentleman; and in his style he has the merit of reviving the graces of literature in politics. He calls to mind those better days of the republic, when the politician was also the gentleman and the scholar. We name him confidently as the best living model in America of a pure and lofty literary style in party politics; in abstinance from personalities and low fancies, in dignity, in well knit and justly adorned language, he has no equal among the public speakers of his day. He uses but few ornaments of speech, but his great enthusiasm for his party occasionally rises to a flight of fancy."

The value of literary style in such cases—that is where mere literary effects are not sought—is not in ultimate advantages, but in captivating attention and obtaining an audience, where a dull rehearsal of the same argument or the same facts would be neglected. We find the distinction well illustrated in the pleased and ready attention which Mr. Pendleton secures for whatever he speaks and writes even on subjects where other men of equal intelligence are shunned as bores or cried down by impatience. It is not so much the personal importance of his opinions as the agreeable dress in which he puts them.—Even if he writes on the "resolutions of 1793 and '99," we are attracted by the charm of his style, and fancy we are obtaining new information of a subject which other instructors have made trite and threadbare. It is a style in which are most ingeniously distributed all the elements; in which the argument is well braced with illustration; in which the logic is neither too dense nor too desultory; and in which ornament is so judiciously used as to draw without dividing attention. That Mr. Pendleton is one of the first political scholars of the country no candid person will dispute; and that he is so without prejudice to the familiarity of his intercourse with the people is the effect not only of his amiable person, but of the happy literary style by which he obtains admission to the minds and hearts of even the most ignorant of the populace.

PRESERVING POTATOES.—A correspondent of the "Scientific American" says that he has tried the following method of keeping potatoes for two years with complete success though in some instances the tubers were diseased when taken out of the ground: "Dust over the floor of the bin with lime and put six or seven inches of potatoes and lime again; repeat the operation until all are stored away. One bushel of lime will do for forty bushel of potatoes, though more will not hurt them—the lime rather improves the flavor than otherwise."

MEN looking at the faults of women, should shut their eyes.

What will the Democrats Do?

It has been asked, "what will the Democrats do if we help to place them in power?" The question is so well and appropriately answered and so satisfactorily summed up by Gen. W. A. Gorman, of Minnesota, in a late speech, that we insert the answer here:

If the Democracy get power in the Government, they will reduce the tariff tax on all our tea, and what you drink and wear.

They will restore the Union, and turn over all the Southern States' expenses to be paid by the South alone.

We will turn out and abolish 10,000 abolition Freedmen's Bureau office-holders, and save millions of dollars to the people's pockets.

We will bid the South support themselves, and go to raising cotton and sugar, and we will continue to raise produce to feed them.

We will pay the public debt in the same currency we pay you and the same you pay each other, and thus save millions more in the pockets of the people.

If we pay the rich in gold, we will pay you in gold. If we pay you in paper money, we will pay plethoric bond-holders in paper money.

We will enact laws to enable you to buy your goods where you can buy cheapest, and sell where you can get the best price.

We will protect labor from the encroachment of capital.

We will leave each State to govern itself, limited only by the Federal Constitution.

We will reduce the army in the South, and send them to the plains to protect the frontier and new routes to the Far West.

We will restore commerce, peace and good will between the North and South.

We will reduce taxes, both State and national.

We will lessen the office-holders, and release you from taxation to support them.

We will enact laws inside and not outside the Constitution.

We will restore peace at home and maintain your honor abroad.

We will inaugurate a day of moderation, order and good will, instead of hate and ill will, as now taught by Jacobin politicians.

We will give equal rights to all, and grant exclusive privileges to none.

We will substitute calm statesmanship for mad Jacobinism.

We will make pets no longer of negroes at the expense of the whites, nor force suffrage for them at the expense and against the will of those who have created and maintained the Government.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—In the Senate, a bill was introduced, promoting commerce between States and dispensing with freights on mails, military and naval stores. It contemplates the construction of railroads terminating in Washington; also, a bill, removing disabilities of certain citizens of North and South Carolina, Alabama and Georgia, and a few other States. The list covers about 1,200, including Governors Brown and Holden, General Longstreet and George W. Jones, of Tennessee. The finance bill was resumed, and discussed to adjournment.

In the House, the Senate amendment, relieving Roderick R. Butler, member elect from Tennessee, from disabilities, and seating him, without his taking the iron-clad oath, passed—99 to 27. After local business, the revenue and harbor bill was taken up. Adjourned.

It is rumored that General Martin McMahon, of New York, will be appointed Mexican Minister.

The United States Indian agent, Leavenworth, in his report, narrates numerous outrages, on the part of the Comanches and Kiowas. They seem to have a special predilection for raids into Texas. Leavenworth recommends that they be punished promptly and severely.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—In the Senate, a resolution that Congressional reconstruction would fall under Buchanan's appointees, was referred to the Judiciary Committee. A memorial of Wm. S. Chipley, of Kentucky, that his son residing at Columbus, Georgia, had been arrested by the military authorities in violation of the Constitution, and carried 200 miles from his home to a place where he is now confined, and deprived of communication with his friends; that he is falsely accused with being concerned in the murder of G. W. Ashburn, who was killed in a negro house of ill fame, was referred to the Judiciary Committee. A motion, indefinitely postponing the Senate and House amendments to the bankrupt law, passed. The President read before the Senate a telegraph dispatch from the Constitutional Convention of Texas, dated Austin, June 16, containing resolutions passed at that date, asking the permission of Congress for the Convention to organize a military force in conjunction with the military

commander, to subdue crime and lawlessness, which they allege is now so frequent in that State; and further, setting forth that if Congress does not grant this power the loyal people of Texas will be compelled to take the law in their own hands in self-defence, was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. A Committee of Conference was appointed on a bill removing political disabilities. After executive session, adjourned.

In the House, the Election Committee reported in favor of seating Mr. Jones from the Ninth Kentucky District. The amendments to the political relief bill were not concurred in. Adjourned.

JACKSON, Miss., June 16.—Gov. Humphreys has been removed, and Maj. Gen. Adelbert Ames appointed provisional Governor. Attorney-General Hooker is relieved by Captain Jasper Myers. Both the appointees are officers of the Federal army.

[From the Valley Farmer.]

Items for the Farmer.

It is a loss to plow with a dull plowshare. To keep tools in order is a greater benefit than people are generally aware of. They work the better, and they work much the quicker.

After taking the pains to put your field in order, it is next to insanity to sow poor seed, or not enough of it. After a crop is grown, it is equally silly to let it suffer by delay in harvesting.

It is the province of agricultural newspapers to repeat information, rather than to give new. People forget, and must be reminded. New facts worth recording are few and far between.

The time will come when clay will be used regularly as a manure. It acts so now where properly treated. Those who have used it on sandy soils admit its benefit. It is good in a compost heap. In order to become fit for use, it must be exposed to the elements. Let the farmer take the trouble to forecast the weather by the forelock, and he will come out all right; otherwise he will be dragged by his work.

Soap-suds and kitchen slops are excellent for grape vines, fruit trees, &c., we know, but let there be free access of air and do not keep the soil too constantly wet.

It is held by some of our best veterinarians breeders, that a uniform feeding of a few articles, say clover and timothy, is productive of apoplexy and other diseases, and the mixed feed is the best, making grass or early cut hay the principal feed.

That cows should be curried, as well as horses, seems, odd to some people, but is negligent.

The first step in farming—subscribing to an agricultural paper.

We have known agricultural papers become the means of a higher general, and sometimes literary culture.

The man who destroys weeds is a benefactor to his neighbor, as well as to himself. Fruit trees are more truly ornamental than the most fanciful shrubs.

Take one good agricultural paper, and study that thoroughly, and you need no more.

Much reading confuses. Careful reading with a view to profit, is what is wanted—and no paper is as good for this, as your own paper, published in your locality. That carefully read, and the information put to use, will pay for your paper a hundred times over, and that yearly. But, indeed, what is the practice: do this per se verbing, and through discouragements—for those who occur. You will also unexpectedly find yourself more intelligent, giving you the advantage of your friend, who takes no paper.

When you set out new orchards, it is not to set them out on old orchard ground. A rotation is as necessary here, as in raising grain. The orchard attracts its principle from the soil, and impoverishes it fast. New orchards. This thing has been demonstrated just been reported to the Farmer's ALL, near New York, by a correspondent in the old orchards, and old orchard grounds are deteriorating.

TRUE.—Some persons, say an exchange, seem to have a mania for going abroad to purchase that which they can buy at home. Though an article coming from a distant country is a good deal better than the same at home.

This is, wrong—detrimental to the place in which you live. Disburse your money where your interest lies. "Live and let live" should be the motto of every one. Be deceived into an idea that you can make money by sending away for an article that you can have at home; for you cannot do it. The expense of getting it here, would be more than it would be at home, for the reason that the merchant, who has several boxes of the same article at once, can bring it here for less than half the expense it would cost you.

What can you not want without it? Silence.